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非线性三点边值问题正解的存在性

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摘要: 本文研究了三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'' - k^2 u + a(t)f(u) = 0, t \in (0,1), \\ u(0) = 0, u(1) = \alpha u(\eta) \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性, 其中 $a \in C([0,1], [0, \infty))$, $\eta \in (0,1)$, $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\sinh(k)}{\sinh(k\eta)})$, $f \in C([0, \infty), [0, \infty))$.

主要结果的证明基于锥上的不动点定理.

关键词: Green 函数; 边值问题; 不动点定理; 正解**中图分类号:** O175.8 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 0490-6756(2017)04-0683-05

Existence of positive solutions for nonlinear three-point boundary value problem

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Abstract: In this paper, we study the existence of positive solutions for the following second-order three-point boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} u'' - k^2 u + a(t)f(u) = 0, t \in (0,1), \\ u(0) = 0, u(1) = \alpha u(\eta), \end{cases}$$

where $a \in C([0,1], [0, \infty))$, $\eta \in (0,1)$, $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\sinh(k)}{\sinh(k\eta)})$, $f \in C([0, \infty), [0, \infty))$. The proof of the main results is based on the fixed point theorem.**Keywords:** Green's function; Boundary value problem; Fixed point theorem; Positive solution

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1 引言

微分方程的非局部问题在生物工程、控制理论和经济领域中具有广泛的实际应用,许多问题已被深入研究并取得了系统而深刻的结果^[1-12]. 特别地, 1999 年, Ma^[1]研究了三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'' + a(t)f(u) = 0, t \in (0,1), \\ u(0) = 0, u(1) = \alpha u(\eta), \eta \in (0,1) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

正解的存在性, 其中 $f \in C([0, \infty], [0, \infty))$, $a \in$ C([0,1], [0, ∞)) 且存在 $x_0 \in [\eta, 1]$ 使得 $a(x_0) > 0$. 该文的主要结果如下:**定理 A** 设 $0 < \eta < 1$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{\eta}$. 若 f 满足下列条件之一:(A₁) $f_{x_0} = 0$ 且 $f_{\infty} = \infty$;(A₂) $f_{x_0} = \infty$ 且 $f_{\infty} = 0$,则问题 (1) 至少有一个正解, 其中 $f_{x_0} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(s)}{s}$,

$$f_{\infty} = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(s)}{s}.$$

值得一提的是, 文献 [1] 将问题 (1) 转化成如下积分方程

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) = & - \int_0^t (t-s)a(s)f(u(s))ds - \\ & \frac{\alpha t}{1-\alpha\eta} \int_0^\eta (\eta-s)a(s)f(u(s))ds + \\ & \frac{t}{1-\alpha\eta} \int_0^1 (1-s)a(s)f(u(s))ds \end{aligned}$$

来进行讨论. 该积分方程的右端有一个正项和两个负项, 从而在运用锥上的不动点定理时遇到了许多困难.

2007 年, Han^[6] 运用不动点定理获得了

$$\begin{cases} x''(t) + \beta^2 x(t) = h(t)f(t, x(t)), t \in (0, 1), \\ x'(0) = 0, x(\eta) = x(1), \eta \in (0, 1) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

正解的存在性, 其中 $0 < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $h \in C((0, 1), [0, \infty))$, $\int_0^1 h(s)ds < +\infty$, $f: [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是连续函数, 并获得如下结果:

定理 B 假设 f 满足

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \min_{t \in [0, 1]} \frac{f(t, x)}{x} > \lambda_1,$$

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \frac{f(t, x)}{x} > \lambda_1,$$

则三点边值问题 (2) 至少有一个正解, 其中 λ_1 是问题 (2) 对应的线性特征值问题的第一个特征值.

受文献 [1, 6] 的启发, 本文将研究二阶三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'' - k^2 u + a(t)f(u) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = 0, u(1) = \alpha u(\eta) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

正解的存在性. 本文总假定

$$(H_1) f \in C([0, \infty), [0, \infty));$$

(H₂) $a \in C([0, 1], [0, \infty))$ 且在 $(0, 1)$ 的任一子区间内 $a(t)$ 不恒为 0.

本文的主要结果是:

定理 1.1 假设 $\eta \in (0, 1)$, $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\sinh(k)}{\sinh(k\eta)})$,

条件 (H₁), (H₂) 成立. 若 f 满足 (A₁) 或 (A₂), 则问题 (3) 至少有一个正解, 其中 $\sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$.

2 预备知识

引理 2.1 设 $\eta \in (0, 1)$, $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\sinh(k)}{\sinh(k\eta)})$, 则

对 $y \in C[0, 1]$, 问题

$$\begin{cases} u'' - k^2 u + y = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = 0, u(1) = \alpha u(\eta), \eta \in (0, 1) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

有唯一解

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 H(t, s)y(s)ds,$$

其中

$$H(t, s) = G(t, s) + \frac{\alpha \sinh(kt)G(\eta, s)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)},$$

$G(t, s)$ 表示边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'' - k^2 u = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = 0, u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的 Green 函数, 即

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sinh(kt)\sinh(k(1-s))}{ksinh(k)}, 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \\ \frac{\sinh(ks)\sinh(k(1-t))}{ksinh(k)}, 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

证明 显然 $\sinh(kt)$ 和 $\sinh(k(1-t))$ 是方程 $u'' - k^2 u = 0$ 的两个线性无关解, 故 $u'' - k^2 u = y$ 的任何解都可以表示为

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)y(s)ds + A \sinh(kt) + B \sinh(k(1-t)).$$

代入边界条件可得

$$u(0) = \int_0^1 G(0, s)y(s)ds + B \sinh(kt),$$

$$u(1) = \int_0^1 G(1, s)y(s)ds + A \sinh(k),$$

$$\alpha u(\eta) = \int_0^1 G(\eta, s)y(s)ds + \alpha A \sinh(k\eta) + \alpha B \sinh(k(1-\eta)).$$

解得

$$B = 0, A = \frac{\alpha \int_0^1 G(\eta, s)y(s)ds}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) = & \int_0^1 G(t, s)y(s)ds + \\ & \frac{\alpha \int_0^1 G(\eta, s)y(s)ds}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)} \sinh(kt). \end{aligned}$$

则问题 (3) 的格林函数为

$$H(t, s) = G(t, s) + \frac{\alpha \sinh(kt)G(\eta, s)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)}.$$

引理 2.2 假设 $0 < \eta < 1$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{\sinh(k)}{\sinh(k\eta)}$,

则

- (i) $H(t,s) \geq 0, (t,s) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$;
(ii) $\gamma(t)\Phi(s) \leq H(t,s) \leq \Phi(s), (t,s) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$,

其中

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma(t) &= \min_{t \in [0,1]} \left\{ \frac{\sinh(kt)}{\sinh(k)}, \frac{\sinh(k(1-t))}{\sinh(k)} \right\}, \\ \Phi(s) &= \frac{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-s))}{ks \sinh(k)} + \frac{\alpha G(\eta, s) \sinh(k)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)}.\end{aligned}$$

证明 显然, $H(t,s)$ 关于变量 t 是连续的, 且当 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\sinh(k)}{\sinh(k\eta)}$ 时 $H(t,s) \geq 0$. 由 $G(t,s)$ 的定义可得:

当 $t \leq s$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}H(t,s) &= \frac{\sinh(kt) \sinh(k(1-s))}{ks \sinh(k)} + \frac{\alpha G(\eta, s)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)} \sinh(kt) \leq \\ &\leq \frac{\sinh(kt) \sinh(k(1-s))}{ks \sinh(k)} + \frac{\alpha G(\eta, s)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)} \sinh(k) = \Phi(s);\end{aligned}$$

当 $s \leq t$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}H(t,s) &= \frac{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-t))}{ks \sinh(k)} + \frac{\alpha G(\eta, s) \sinh(kt)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)} \leq \\ &\leq \frac{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-t))}{ks \sinh(k)} + \frac{\alpha G(\eta, s) \sinh(k)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)} = \Phi(s).\end{aligned}$$

综上所述有 $H(t,s) \leq \Phi(s)$.

此外, 当 $t \leq s$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{G(t,s)}{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-s))} &= \\ \frac{\sinh(kt) \sinh(k(1-s))}{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-s))} &= \\ \frac{\sinh(kt)}{\sinh(gs)} &\geq \frac{\sinh(kt)}{\sinh(k)}.\end{aligned}$$

当 $s \leq t$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{G(t,s)}{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-s))} &= \\ \frac{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-t))}{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-s))} &= \\ \frac{\sinh(k(1-t))}{\sinh(k(1-s))} &\geq \frac{\sinh(k(1-t))}{\sinh(k)}.\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{G(t,s)}{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-s))} &\geq \\ \min_{t \in [0,1]} \left\{ \frac{\sinh(kt)}{\sinh(k)}, \frac{\sinh(k(1-t))}{\sinh(k)} \right\} &=: \gamma(t).\end{aligned}$$

显然 $0 < \gamma(t) < 1, t \in (0,1)$.

$$\begin{aligned}H(t,s) &= G(t,s) + \frac{\alpha \sinh(kt) G(\eta, s)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)} = \\ &= \frac{G(t,s)}{\sinh(k) \sinh(k(1-s))} \frac{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-s))}{ks \sinh(k)} + \\ &\quad \frac{\alpha \sinh(kt) G(\eta, s)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)} \geq \\ &\geq \gamma(t) \frac{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-s))}{ks \sinh(k)} + \\ &\quad \gamma(t) \frac{\alpha \sinh(kt) G(\eta, s)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)} \frac{\sinh(k)}{\sinh(kt)} = \\ &= \gamma(t) \frac{\sinh(gs) \sinh(k(1-s))}{ks \sinh(k)} + \\ &\quad \gamma(t) \frac{\alpha G(\eta, s)}{\sinh(k) - \alpha \sinh(k\eta)} \sinh(k) = \\ &= \gamma(t) \Phi(s).\end{aligned}$$

证毕.

引理 2.3 设 E 是 Banach 空间, $K \subset E$ 是 E 中的一个锥. Ω_1, Ω_2 是 E 的开子集, $0 \in \Omega_1, \overline{\Omega}_1 \subset \Omega_2$. 若全连续算子 $A: K \cap (\overline{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow K$ 满足

(i) $\|Au\| \leq \|u\|, u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$ 且 $\|Au\| \geq \|u\|, u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$,
或

(ii) $\|Au\| \geq \|u\|, u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$ 且 $\|Au\| \leq \|u\|, u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$,

则 A 在 $K \cap (\overline{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$ 上有一个不动点.

设

$$K = \{u \in C[0,1], \min_{t \in [0,1]} u(t) \geq \gamma(t) \|u\|\}$$

是 $C[0,1]$ 中的锥, 其中

$$\|u\| = \sup_{t \in [0,1]} |u(t)|.$$

定义算子

$$Au(t) = \int_0^1 H(t,s) a(s) f(u(s)) ds.$$

若 $u \in K$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{t \in [0,1]} Au(t) &= \min_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^1 H(t,s) a(s) f(u(s)) ds \geq \\ &\geq \gamma(t) \int_0^1 \Phi(s) a(s) f(u(s)) ds \geq \\ &\geq \gamma(t) \int_0^1 H(t,s) a(s) f(u(s)) ds = \gamma(t) \|Au\|.\end{aligned}$$

所以 $AK \subset K$. 显然 $A: K \rightarrow K$ 是全连续算子.

3 定理 1.1 的证明

(i) 超线性情形. 显然, 问题(3)有解当且仅当 u 是算子方程

$$Au(t) = \int_0^1 H(t,s)a(s)f(u(s))ds$$

的解. 由于 $f_0 = 0$, 故存在 $H_1 > 0$, 使得对 $0 \leq u \leq H_1$, 有 $f(u) \leq \epsilon u$, 其中 $\epsilon > 0$ 满足

$$\epsilon \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)ds \leq 1 \quad (5)$$

因此, 若 $u \in K$, $\|u\| = H_1$, 则由引理 2.2 和(5)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} Au(t) &= \int_0^1 H(t,s)a(s)f(u(s))ds \leq \\ &\leq \epsilon \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)u(s)ds \leq \|u\|. \end{aligned}$$

记 $\Omega_1 := \{u \in E, \|u\| < H_1\}$. 则 $\|Au\| \leq \|u\|$, $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$. 又因为 $f_\infty = \infty$, 故存在 $\hat{H}_2 > 0$, 使得对 $u \geq \hat{H}_2$, 有 $f(u) \geq \mu u$, 其中 $\mu > 0$ 满足

$$\gamma(t)\mu \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)ds \leq 1.$$

记

$$H_2 := \max \left\{ 2H_1, \frac{\hat{H}_2}{\gamma(t)} \right\},$$

$$\Omega_2 := \{u \in E: \|u\| < H_2\}.$$

若 $u \in K$, $\|u\| = H_2$, 则有

$$u(t) \geq \gamma(t)\|u\| \geq \hat{H}_2.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} Au(t) &= \int_0^1 H(t,s)a(s)f(u(s))ds \geq \\ &\geq \mu \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)u(s)ds \geq \\ &\geq \mu \gamma(t)\|u\| \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)ds \geq \|u\|. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 次线性情形. 因为 $f_0 = \infty$, 故可取 $H_1 > 0$, 使得对 $0 < u \leq H_1$ 有 $f(u) \geq \hat{\epsilon}u$, 其中 $\hat{\epsilon} > 0$ 满足

$$\hat{\epsilon} \gamma(t) \int_0^1 H(t,s)a(s)ds \geq 1.$$

则对 $u \in K$, $\|u\| = H_1$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} Au(t) &= \int_0^1 H(t,s)a(s)f(u(s))ds \geq \\ &\geq \hat{\epsilon} \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)u(s)ds \geq \\ &\geq \hat{\epsilon} \gamma(t)\|u\| \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)ds \geq \|u\|. \end{aligned}$$

记 $\Omega_1 := \{u \in E, \|u\| < H_1\}$. 则 $\|Au\| \geq \|u\|$,

$u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$. 又因为 $f_\infty = 0$, 故存在 $\hat{H}_2 > 0$, 使得对 $u \geq \hat{H}_2$, 有 $f(u) \geq \lambda u$, 其中 $\lambda > 0$ 满足

$$\lambda \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)ds \leq 1.$$

考虑以下两种情况:

(1) f 有界, 即存在 N , 使得对任意的 $u \in (0, \infty)$, $f(u) \leq N$. 取

$$H_2 := \max \left\{ 2H_1, N \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)ds \right\},$$

使得对 $u \in K$ 及 $\|u\| = H_2$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} Au(t) &= \int_0^1 H(t,s)a(s)f(u(s))ds \leq \\ &\leq N \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)ds \leq H_2. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\|Au\| \leq \|u\|.$$

(2) f 无界. 取 $H_2 > \max \{2H_1, \hat{H}_2\}$, 使得 $f(u) \leq f(H_2), 0 < u < H_2$.

则对 $u \in K$, $\|u\| = H_2$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} Au(t) &= \int_0^1 H(t,s)a(s)f(u(s))ds \leq \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)u(s)ds \leq \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)f(H_2)ds \leq \\ &\leq \lambda H_2 \int_0^1 \Phi(s)a(s)ds \leq H_2 = \|u\|. \end{aligned}$$

综上, 无论何种情况, 只要令 $\Omega_2 := \{u \in E: \|u\| < H_2\}$, 就有 $\|Au\| \leq \|u\|, u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$. 由引理 2.3 可得问题(3)至少有一个正解.

4 应用

例 4.1 对方程

$$\begin{cases} u'' - u + u^2 = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = 0, u(1) = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2}} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}} u(\frac{1}{2}) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中 $k = 1, a(t) = 1, f(u) = u^2, \eta = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2}} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}$, 显然 $(H_1), (H_2)$ 成立, 且 (A_1) 成立. 由定理 1.1 可知问题(4)至少存在一个正解.

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